AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY AUGUST 7, 2012

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2011–12 REGULAR SESSION

Assembly Joint Resolution

No. 43

Introduced by Assembly Member Lara

July 2, 2012

Assembly Joint Resolution No. 43—Relative to—a lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer bill of rights sexual orientation and gender identity.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AJR 43, as amended, Lara. Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer bill of rights. *Sexual orientation and gender identity.*

This measure would make findings concerning discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer individuals, and would call upon Congress and the President of the United States to pass—an American—bill—of rights legislation that expressly includes sexual orientation and gender identity in all federal antidiscrimination—law laws.

Fiscal committee: no.

- 1 WHEREAS, The United States was founded as a democratic
- 2 nation, and our country's Declaration of Independence states that,
- 3 "All men are created equal"; and
- 4 WHEREAS, A central-tenent tenet of the law of the United
- 5 States is the principle of equal protection and nondiscrimination
- 6 under the law; and
- WHEREAS, This promise of equality can be fulfilled through
- 8 actions by courageous individuals, organizations, and coalitions

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who choose to stand up for their rights and the rights of others; and

WHEREAS, Through successful movements and hard fought struggles, under current law, the status of "race federal statutes protect against discrimination based on race, color, sex, national origin, and religion" is protected from discrimination by the United States government under federal laws, including disability, age, and religion, among other characteristics, under the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, the Family and Medical Leave Act, and the Fair Housing Act, among other federal laws; and

WHEREAS, The lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (LGBTQ) community is not included Sexual orientation and gender identity are not expressly listed in these federal antidiscrimination laws and, as a result, in many parts of the country, the LGBTQ the lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender community is left vulnerable and without access to faces difficulty in obtaining some of the most basic protections and benefits under the law; and

WHEREAS, The Civil Rights Act of 1964-does not protect persons on the basis of sexual orientation or gender identity, therefore under that act, it can be lawful protects against discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, and religion, making it unlawful to terminate, refuse to hire or fire, or otherwise discriminate with respect to compensation, segregate, harass, deprive of employment opportunities, or otherwise adversely affect the status as an employee on the basis of sexual orientation or gender identity the terms and conditions of employment, but does not expressly list sexual orientation or gender identity as protected characteristics; and

WHEREAS, The Equal Credit Opportunity Act does not protect on the basis of sexual orientation or gender identity, therefore under that act, it can be legal to consider sexual orientation and gender identity protects against discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, marital status, and age when deciding whether to grant a loan or to impose different terms and conditions of a loan, including higher interest rates or higher fees, but does not expressly list sexual orientation or gender identity among the protected characteristics; and

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WHEREAS, The Family and Medical Leave Act-does not protect Persons on the basis of sexual orientation or gender identity, therefore under that act, same-sex families can be excluded from accessing an array of benefits, including, but not limited to, time off for the birth of a child, or to care for an ailing spouse entitles eligible employees to take job-protected leave to care for an ailing spouse but does not expressly include domestic partners or members of civil unions; and

WHEREAS, The Fair Housing Act-does not protect persons on the basis of sexual orientation or gender identity, therefore under that act, it may be legal to refuse to rent or sell housing, falsely deny that housing is available for sale or rent, or set different terms, conditions, or privileges for sale or rental of a dwelling to those in the LGBTQ community prohibits discrimination in the sale, rental, and financing of dwellings, and in other housing-related transactions, based on race, color, national origin, religion, sex, familial status, and disability, but does not expressly list sexual orientation or gender identity among the protected characteristics; and

WHEREAS, While there have been recent gains in federal protections; and temporary gains from executive orders,—and piecemeal protections in various states, nothing can match the safeguards, symbolism, and promise of equality for all people like the inclusion of "sexual sexual orientation and gender identity" identity alongside "race, race, color, sex, national origin,—and religion" religion, age, and disability in—these our country's landmark federal antidiscrimination acts; and

WHEREAS, As with any historical movement, it will take a broad coalition of individuals, allies, and organizations who believe in equality to advance this urgent call for justice; and

WHEREAS, Together, this coalition can strive to rebuke homophobia and transphobia eliminate discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity with the full force of official United States government policy and the full enforcement power of the United States Department of Justice federal government; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly and the Senate of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature calls upon Congress and the President of the United States to pass a law, an American bill of rights, legislation to expressly include "sexual orientation"

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and gender-identity" identity in all laws of the United States created

to end discrimination in this country; and be it further 3

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies

4 of this resolution to the President of the United States, to each

Senator and Representative in the Congress of the United States, 5

and to the presiding officer of each house of each state legislature

of the several states.